

ESSEX won its great recognition on the issue of finer quality, performance and utility without useless size, weight or cost. And with its low first cost and operating economies, you get qualities of long lasting, reliable performance, smoothness and riding ease. ESSEX requires little attention to keep in top condition. Its maintenance cost, we believe, is the lowest of any car in the world. ESSEX is nimble of action. It is easily handled in crowded traffic, responsive to every call for power or speed. And with it you know all the satisfaction that comes with its distinction as a fine and beautiful car.

Coach..... \$2,145 Touring..... \$1,995

Including complete special equipment.

THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.

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# The China Mail

ESTABLISHED  
1845

No. 19,828

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1926. PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month.

WHAT IS THE  
CORRECT  
THING IN  
GLASSES?

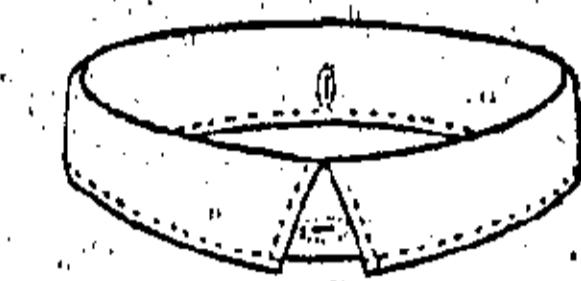
Ask Us.

N. LAZARUS  
Hongkong's Only European Optician.  
Manager: Ralph A. Cooper, Registered  
Optometrist.

## THE VANHEUSEN COLLAR

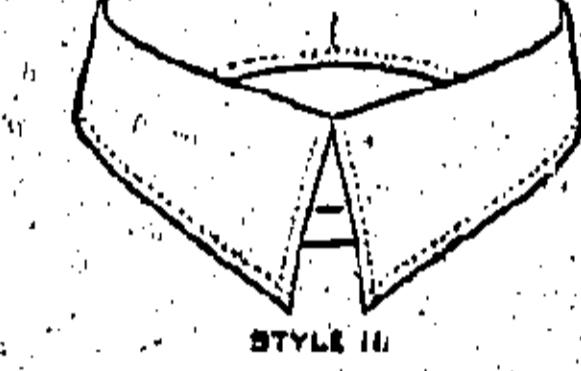


Made of one piece, from a fabric woven in a curve which gives the collar a natural fold and a perfect and comfortable fit round the neck.



More comfortable than a Soft Collar.

Smart appearance of a Stiff Collar.



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Men's Wear Specialists.  
Alexandra Building,  
Des Voeux Road.

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**AIR PRICES**  
**FRESH STOCK**  
**INE QUALITY**  
**FAITHFUL SERVICES**  
**TABAQUERIA FILIPINA**

For Quality, Price and Satisfaction

In Wines and Spirits

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**FINDLATER MACKIE**

**TODD & CO., LTD.**

(Purveyors to  
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**SHOEMAKERS**  
(Japanese Hand Made)

Every Kind of Footwear  
MADE TO ORDER.



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A. DAGUILLAT STATION,  
Opposite Kwaymali & Co.  
Telephone Central No. 911.  
Hongkong, March 26, 1914.

WHITEAWAY'S

REMNANT

DAY

FRIDAY

June 18th

ONE

DAY

ONLY

HUNDREDS

OF

BARGAINS

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DRESS GOODS

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WHITEAWAY,  
LAIDLAW  
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HONGKONG.

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Agent for

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TILE CO'S.

We have a large stock of  
White Glazed Wall Tiles,  
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Ceramic, Mosaic Tiles,  
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temporarily removed to  
St. George's Building  
Chater Road, 2nd Floor.  
Patrons are invited to view the latest  
additions to their fine collection.

TANG YUK, DENTIST  
Successor to  
the late SIEU TING  
14, D'Aguilar Street.  
TERMS VERY MODERATE  
Consultation Free.

### COAL CRISIS.

#### STOPPAGE WITHOUT REAL JUSTIFICATION.

#### LEGISLATION PROMISED.

#### Labourites Protest Against Shorter Hours.

An important speech was made in the House of Commons by the Prime Minister on the coal stoppage, for which, he said, there was no real justification.

Amid angry Labourite protests, Mr. Baldwin declared that he had reached the conclusion that longer hours were essential.

He promised to bring in Legislation to give effect to the Coal Commission's proposals for the re-organisation of the industry.

#### GRAVITY OF SITUATION.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, June 15.

The coal debate in the House of Commons was opened by Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister, on the Ministry of Mines Vote.

Mr. Baldwin dwelt on the gravity of the situation, which was causing unemployment and distress and crippling industries, of which many were faced with disaster.

Large amounts of foreign coal had been imported on private account.

The Government was obliged to place orders to maintain essential services.

He urged the Government to reconsider the position. Parliament must settle the dispute. He urged the miners and owners who were M.P.'s to get together with the assistance of the Government.

Mr. Hartshorn declared that it was impossible to induce the miners to accept lower wages and longer hours. Even if they did that would not solve the problem.

The situation was pretty hopeless.

He urged the miners and owners who were M.P.'s to get together with the assistance of the Government.

Longer Working Day.

Common sense alone could save the situation. It was sometimes stated that the whole management of the coal industry was inefficient.

"Labourite cheers" might be

much better organised, but mere mechanical improvements could not revolutionise the industry.

The Government had definitely reached the conclusion that a return to a longer working day was essential.

(Angry Opposition cries of dissent.)

In Men's Interests.

He was influenced by that decision first and foremost by the interests of the men. (Opposition protests and Ministerial cheers). The Government proposed to leave the Seven Hours Act on the Statute-book, but to introduce legislation to enable an extra hour to be worked for a time. This would not prescribe longer hours, but permit negotiations to be opened on the basis of offering a prospect of fair better wages. He had received a positive assurance from the owners that on the basis of an eight-hours day in the coalfields producing approximately half the country's output the men could be offered the existing wages for July, August, and September, whilst in over more than half the rest of the country the reduction, if any, would be materially less than the ten per cent. drop at present offered. The new wage could be guaranteed during July, August and September.

Government's Part.

Meanwhile the Government would press on with reorganisation legislation, and the coal owners would do their utmost to make effective such proposals of the Coal Commission as were necessary and leave no ground for doubt that the men would get all that was due them under the wages obtainable.

The wages after September would be based on the ascertained proceeds of the industry. It might reasonably be hoped that the wages of a substantial portion of the industry would be maintained, if not actually increased. The Government would shortly introduce a Bill to give effect to those recommendations of the Coal Commission requiring legislation.

Temporary Assistance.

After detailing the proposed legislation, Mr. Baldwin said that as regards the temporary assistance promised to the industry the honeymoon is to be spent the bride's travelling dress being of rose-bud crepe de chine trimmed with purple lace.

He concluded by saying that whether a settlement was reached or not he was going on. (Ministerial cheers). He hoped that the two parties, recognising their grave responsibility, would now get together in an attempt to reach an agreement and not carry on the unhappy dispute to the bitter end.

### MOTOR SMASH.

#### ACCIDENT AT NORTH POINT.

#### TWO INJURED.

A motor car carrying a number of Chinese passengers crashed into the wall of the Hongkong Electric Company's premises at North Point at 2.30 p.m. on Monday and was completely wrecked.

It is stated that a lorry was preceding the car and stopped near the entrance to the garage. The driver of the car, apparently driven at a fast speed, swerved to get clear of the lorry and ran into the wall.

The elder occupants and the driver of the car escaped injury, but two children had to be taken to hospital.

One of them, a girl of about ten years, had a big wound in the head and was given first aid at the office where the presence of members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade proved useful. The girl was found to be losing much blood through the wound and was in a bad way, but with the attention she received her condition had improved when an ambulance arrived to take her to the hospital.

The other injured child had already been taken to hospital in a passing car.

### MOTOR FATALITY.

#### MINOR CHARGE AGAINST MR. SQUIRE.

#### RECKLESS DRIVING.

The charge of manslaughter arising out of the incident in which a Chinese was killed at Capel Bay on April 17 having been dropped, Mr. S. J. Squire, who ran into the man while riding a motor cycle, was before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy this morning, on the minor charge of reckless driving which was mentioned at the first hearing of the case.

Defendant explained that the case had been heard for some time and felt he was morally not guilty.

His Worship took this to be a plea of not guilty and fixed hearing for Tuesday afternoon.

A similar charge against the other motor cyclist, Mr. D. E. Western, was adjourned for hearing at the same time.

### ALWAYS STEALING.

#### HABITUAL SHADOWED BY A DETECTIVE.

#### CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Suspected of being a thief, a Chinese detective shadowed a man who was standing at the rear of a tramcar at Des Voeux Road Central and caught him in the act of putting his hand into a passenger's pocket according to evidence given when the man was charged before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy this morning.

The detective said that defendant had a raincoat over one arm and passed his other hand through the coat into man's pocket. On the way to the police station defendant repeatedly begged to be let off.

A thumbprint record produced showed that defendant was sent to prison for larceny in 1912 and then banished for five years. In 1921 and subsequent years he was imprisoned three times for larceny.

He was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

#### Back to Jail.

"You seem to like jail; you just came out and now want to go back again."

Words to this effect were addressed by Mr. R. E. Lindsell in imposing a sentence of three weeks' hard labour on another Chinese who was charged with the theft of an article of clothing from a woman.

Sub-Inspector Field said that defendant went to the complainant's house to see a friend, stole the garment, pawned it and tore up the ticket.

#### TO-DAY'S DOLLAR.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2.215/16.

### CUSTOMS ROW?

#### CANTON NATIVE EMPLOYEES AND GUILDS.

#### ALLEGED DISAGREEMENT.

Government Protest Said to Have Been Lodged.

Another clash between the Chinese Maritime Customs and the Canton Government may take place. The first, some time ago, led to an official closing of the port.

This time disagreement is attributed to the Canton Government allegedly backing a determined effort to introduce union organisation to Customs employees, both manual "workers" and clerks.

It is understood that Colonel F. Hayley Bell, the Commissioner of Customs, has set his face determinedly against the guild scheme, and will discharge employees who join the unions.

To this policy Mr. Eugene Chen, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is said to have lodged an objection, but the Customs executive's reply is given as that no one can stay in the service who joins either a union or a political organisation. This stand, it is understood, is in accord with that taken by the Customs all over China. The practice, as believed, being to keep politics and labour unions out.

[About two months ago, there was some agitation concerning the alleged dismissal of a few native employees who were said to have become associated with the movement or, on the other hand, to have been used as an "excuse" for asking others to join a union either then already existing, or projected.]

### MASTER AND MAN.

#### TALLYMEN'S SUIT AGAINST HOLT'S.

#### A WAGES CLAIM.

The responsibility of master to man when default is alleged in respect of dues formed the subject of legal argument at the Summary Court this morning.

Two tallymen formerly employed at Holt's wharf claimed \$44 each in respect of May salary, and a month's pay in lieu of notice, each being engaged at a monthly pay of \$22.

They were represented by Mr. A. Hall.

Giving evidence, they stated that they received a letter from the comrade on May 15, giving them notice, alleged absence from duty on certain occasions being given as the reason.

Cross-examined by Mr. L. R. Andrews, for Holt's, plaintiffs denied that they had been absent from work on certain dates specified. As regarded one particular date, when the "City of Glasgow" was unloaded they were calling evidence of a tallyman who worked with them on that occasion.

Plaintiffs admitted that they had refused to sign a certain document which had been circulated among the tallymen regarding standing-by stipulations. One of the plaintiffs said he refused to sign it and another that he was busy at the time. They were asked if they told the number 1 tallyman that if he wanted them he could easily get them on the phone. Both denied this.

Asked if they reported to the number 1 tallyman when they said they had not signed a certain date, plaintiffs said they did not. It was not the custom. On this point, Capt. Riggs, Wharf Manager, gave evidence, stating that it was a rule that they should do so.

He produced a book of rules in which this was set out. The tallymen gave evidence and referred to certain dates when plaintiffs were absent from duty.



## FORTY YEARS AGO.

HONGKONG IN THE EIGHTEEN-EIGHTIES.

COLONY'S EARLIER DAYS.

Interesting Impressions of An ex-Governor.

Some interesting comments on the housing problem in Hongkong forty years ago are given in Sir William Des Voeux's book, "My Colonial Service," from which we have recently been giving extracts. Sir William writes:

## Housing Problem.

"No one who saw the Chinese quarters of the town of Victoria could fail to be struck with the insanitary conditions under which the houses had been permitted to be built—many dwellings touching each other; not, as in other towns, only at the sides, but at the back, so that the only opening for air was the narrow street in front; and this evil was rendered the greater by the internal arrangements and great overcrowding of these houses."

"Each floor ordinarily consisted of a passage down the middle, on either side of which were several diminutive rooms, most of which were tenanted to their fullest capacity. Except the two rooms on each floor facing the street, none of these had any window, so that the door gave the only entrance to light and fresh air. The passage itself being dark and stuffy, the condition of the rooms can be imagined; in fact, very many of them were involved in pitchy darkness even at mid-day.

"Only people of a ruse such as the Chinese, infured by long ages of natural selection to similar conditions, could maintain health and strength in such places; and that the death-rate of Hongkong, instead of being much higher, should have, in fact, been lower than in any of the great towns of the East of which statistics had been published, is striking evidence of their wonderful vitality."

"But, apart from the question of mortality, such a condition of things, with the misery and other evil consequences proceeding from it, could hardly fail to excite a desire for improving it, and so a great part of my time in Hongkong was occupied with efforts in this direction."

"The elaborate measure prepared by Mr. Price, which originally contained more clauses than the eighty-nine which appear in the Ordinance as eventually passed, many of them conflicting with vested interests likely to be strenuously defended, required, of course, very careful inquiry and consideration. In order to understand its manifold bearing upon sanitation and safety in building, I had to pay various visits of inspection to the localities which chiefly indicated the necessity, of particular clauses; and, with a view to learn what were the objections, valid or otherwise, which were likely to be raised, I had many interviews with proprietors, both European and Chinese.

"Owing to the occupation of my time with other matters, it was not until the latter end of 1888 that I felt sufficiently primed with the subject to bring the measure before the Executive Council with a view by exhaustive discussion there to put it into shape for introduction to the Legislature. This duty occupied several long meetings, which suggested fresh difficulties to be overcome; so that it was not until March, 1889, that I was able to bring the Bill before the Legislature.

"The greater part of the Bill passed without dissent; but there were a few clauses to which the opposition promised to be serious. I had a very long discussion in my office with Mr. Price, as representing the view of extreme stringency, and Mr. Chater, (the late Sir Paul Chater) the able representative of the landlord interest. The result was a compromise, and the Bill, amended accordingly, was passed without dissent.

"After all, the alterations from the original form, though many, were very few of them of much importance; so that the credit of this useful Ordinance, as finally passed, not less belongs to Mr. Price. That officer was in this matter ably assisted by his subordinate, Mr. Cooper, of whose talent I expressed so high an opinion that his subsequent promotions in the Service have afforded me peculiar gratification.

"The Ordinance in its final form, if not as stringent as I should have liked, was capable of effecting great improvement in existing conditions. Should its provisions have been rigidly enforced by subsequent administrations, it has, I do not doubt, been a considerable factor, if not in actually improving the health of the community, at least in preventing it from the deterioration

## AT THE STAR.

## "DANGER SIGNAL" FOR TO-MORROW.

## PROBLEMS FOR FASCISM.

## ITALY'S LACK OF OIL AND COAL.

At the Star Theatre to-morrow and the two following days will be screened a thrilling film, having as its background the rather novel scenery of a great American railway, and is appropriately named "The Danger Signal."

"The Danger Signal" deals with the men and women behind a great railway system. Jane Novak has the part of a woman who is forced to decide between money and her baby. She has married the son of a powerful railway president, who, after his son's death, refuses to recognise his daughter-in-law. He offers to adopt her child if she promises to give up all claim to it and move to another town.

What he does not know is that there are twins, boys. The boys grow to manhood, ignorant of their relationship. Finally they meet under very tense circumstances. It is a case of loving the same girl and still not knowing they are brothers.

On the coast-line one now travels

electrically as far as Spezia, and it will not be long before power is available as far as Grosseto, and, eventually, as far as Rome itself.

Throughout the whole of the North similar rapid developments are taking place and Italian Water Power, according to a statement issued the other day now amounts to seven milliard kilowatts, representing saving to Italy in 1925 of ten to thirteen thousand million lire that would have been expended in other forms of energy. Incidentally the ultimate goal of Italian Water Power is stated to be 25 million kilowatts, which shows that much still remains to be done.

Sicily's Awakening.

Closely allied with the problems of coal and oil, as representing an important factor in Italy's adverse trade balance, is the problem of the cultivation of corn in sufficient quantity to supply the needs of the country. Some time ago Mussolini launched a campaign to increase production, and the personal devotion with which he is regarded can to some extent be measured by the response to his appeal. His motto—nothing apparently can be done in Italy without a motto—was "Intensification not Extension," in other words, the ideal aimed at was not to bring more land under corn (it being required for equally important products, such as fruit and vegetables), but to increase the production of the existing corn lands. This is being accomplished by the use of seed better selected to the exigencies of the various districts, by deeper ploughing, where drought is to be feared, and by an increased use of artificial manures.

The progress made, particularly in the South, is very striking, and Sicily, for instance, known in classical times as "The Granary of Rome," is rapidly qualifying once more for that honour after centuries of parasitism. Incidentally this remarkable awakening and enthusiasm of the South have a certain political significance. Originally, I am told, the South was not

## THE SEXES IN RUSSIA.

Moscow.—Alimony works both ways in the Soviet Union, as may be seen from a recent court decision ordering Mrs. Mary Gustev to pay a quarter of her salary to her former husband until the latter finds a job. Gustev, it seems, was a soldier in the Russian Civil War. When he returned from the front his wife applied for and obtained a divorce on the ground of mutual incompatibility. The daughter remained with the mother, while the son was in the custody of the father. Recently Gustev lost his position. When his wife refused to contribute to the support of the son he went to law on the matter and the Court upheld his claim.

## COLONY'S HEALTH.

Two imported cases of smallpox (Chinese) with one death, one of diphtheria (British) and an enteric fever case (Chinese) which proved fatal were reported as notifiable diseases for the week ended June 12. During the same period there was one death from influenza.

The return for the 24 hours ended June 14, showed a Chinese case of diphtheria.

then threatened by the continual influx of people from the mainland."

Referring again to the housing problem, Sir William says elsewhere:

"The Crown Lands Resumption Ordinance, 1889, making better provision for the acquirement of land for public purposes, was initiated and passed by me for a purpose, the non-fulfilment of which more than anything else made me feel bitterly my breakdown in health. Inquiries quietly instituted had led me to believe that the most complete relief to the congestion of the town might be gradually effected without great loss to the Colonial Treasury by the compulsory purchase of some of the most congested areas, and by the substitution for narrow lanes and insanitary dwellings of broad streets and comparatively civilised houses with access to the air at the back, the space lost on the ground being made up by the height of the buildings. Had I been spared to carry out my fixed intention in this respect, which, as is known to those about me, was continually occupying my thoughts, there is at least a possibility that the worst consequences of the plague epidemic which invaded the Colony a few years after my departure might have been prevented, and it is not even beyond conception that there would have been no carriage of this scourge to the people of India. For I understand it is almost beyond doubt that the infection which first reached Bombay came from Hongkong."

To be continued.

## Refrigerate the Kelvinator Way

EVEN if no ice supply is within a hundred miles of your home, you too may enjoy the comfort and cooling delight that properly chilled foods and drinks afford.

Kelvinator, installed in any refrigerator, makes possible perfect refrigeration without ice. Kelvinator utilizes ordinary electric current to furnish intense, dry cold many degrees below the temperature obtained with ice.

With a Kelvinator, you can keep the most perishable foods for a week at a time. Meats become more



## WHY WOMEN GAMBLE.

## THE NEED OF SOME THRILL.

An address on education in girls clubs was given by Mrs. T. D. Barlow in the Mayor's Parlour at Salford, when the annual meeting was held of the Manchester and Salford Institute. Mrs. Barlow said that work was becoming highly specialised and organised, and instead of starting a piece of work and seeing it through from beginning to end a girl might nowadays spend her whole time in some detailed, monotonous occupation. Though she might become highly skilled and technically efficient, the repetitive nature of the work made her incapable of occupying all her thoughts and interests. The only solution seemed to be the shortening of the hours of work, as had been done in so many cases, in order that the workers might have more leisure to seek their interests outside. But leisure was of no use without the power to use it properly. Here, then, was the opportunity of such a movement as the Girls' Institutes, and they might be sure that if girls were not provided with good interests, they would find for themselves some that were not so desirable.

A Potential Danger.

The problem of superfluous population and emigration is perhaps the most serious of all, and certainly the one fraught with the greatest potential dangers. Italy's population increases by nearly half a million a year, and even in 1925 there were 125 persons to the square kilometre in Italy, as against 71 in France. At the present moment emigration to the United States being negligible owing to the quota, most of the emigrants go to France, where a number of them have settled on the land. There are whole Italian villages in certain districts of France, and so seriously is the matter considered by the Italian Government that at Toulouse, for instance, there is now a Consular General, with an agricultural expert attached, to give advice to the settlers.

I have read somewhere that, according to French statistics, there were altogether nearly two million Italians now in France, which, even if a liberal deduction is allowed for political exiles and others who have voluntarily or under compulsion resigned all allegiance to their native land, must be a matter of grave concern to the French Government. On the other hand, the position is not one that commands itself to the Italians.

For the moment the problem is being met in various ways. There are schemes for "internal emigration," that is to say, to persuade people to migrate from the crowded districts to Sardinia and the Basilicata for purposes of development, and no less than 70,000 hands, according to statistics issued by the Ministry of Finance, are employed on public works such as railways, roads, and hydroelectric installations. These various palliatives, it is said, in Italy, will ease the situation for ten years. But afterwards?

"Morning Post."

## AT THE QUEEN'S.

## "DIXIE HANDICAP" NEXT ON PROGRAMME.

At the Queen's Theatre "The Dixie Handicap" will hold the screen from Thursday to Saturday inclusive. It is a long time since we had a good racing picture, the last, we believe, being "The Hottentot." That was pure comedy, but the film under review is something more, for it combines a really thrilling story with excellent acting and a pulsating series of race track scenes.

In the story, Johnny Sheridan is a care-free, fun-loving horse race devotee. An old Southern judge befriends him and Johnny is taken into the family. There he promptly falls in love with the judge's daughter, a beautiful, cultured girl. Johnny makes remarkable progress with everything but his love affair, and finally he saves the family from ruin. Through it all he has an inferiority complex as far as the girl is concerned.

He feels that he never could scale the barrier of her aristocratic social position. That's why the author let the lady in the case do the proposing.

Besides the realistic scenes shot at the international race at Latonia in which Epinard, the French champion, ran and lost, racing sequences were taken at the Culver City and Riverside county Fair tracks. The Culver City track passed into history directly after the Barker company finished work, the dirt track giving way to a new automobile speedway.

There are three different races in the Gerald Beaumont story, Dixie, the horse, has a part nearly as important as that of Claire Windsor, Frank Keenan, Lloyd Hughes, and John Sainpolis. Waldemar Young made the adaptation from the story by Gerald Beaumont.

## NOW READY.

## THE CHINA YEAR BOOK 1925.

(Standard time of the 120th Meridian, East of Greenwich.)

Date.

Sunrise.

Sunset.

June 17

5.38 a.m.

7.09 p.m.

June 18

5.38 a.m.

7.09 p.m.

June 19

5.39 a.m.

7.09 p.m.

June 20

5.39 a.m.

7.10 p.m.

June 21

5.39 a.m.

7.10 p.m.

June 22

5.39 a.m.

7.10 p.m.

June 23

5.40 a.m.

7.10 p.m.

June 24

5.40 a.m.

7.10 p.m.

June 25

5.40 a.m.

7.11 p.m.

June 26

5.40 a.m.

7.11 p.m.

June 27

5.41 a.m.

7.11 p.m.

June 28

5.41 a.m.

7.11 p.m.

June 29

5.41 a.m.

7.11 p.m.

June 30

5.41 a.m.

7.11 p.m.

Large And More Comprehensive Than Ever.

Price \$1 and 60 cents.

(Including admission to grounds)

## 4 NIGHTS ONLY

## MURA SHIPOFF

## ART BALLET CO.

(5 Star Performers)

The incomparable

"Baby Pavlova"—

KORA (her Brother

and Partner) —

M. GEO. SURMI

(Cello Soloist)

The East Surreys orchestra

will be in attendance.

## OPEN AIR

## BALLET

## LEE GARDEN

9.15 each night, Thursday

(June 17) to Sunday

Price \$1 and 60 cents.

(Including admission to grounds)

## COME A LITTLE EARLIER

## AND SEE THE BIG CHINESE

## AMUSEMENT PARK AT EAST

POINT: Causeway Bay (

## DODWELL &amp; COMPANY, LTD.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK Via SUEZ.

S.S. "DACHE CASTLE" ... on or about 19th June.

## LLOYD TRIESTINO

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE  
FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (Fiume).  
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO  
GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK  
SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE  
OR TRIESTE."A" Class  
£72.10.0d."B" Class  
£66. 0.0d.

## NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE &amp; MOUL

From Hongkong.

S.S. "VENEZIA" ...

5th July.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

From Hongkong.

M.V. "ESQUILINO" ...

Sails about 30th June

S.S. "VENEZIA" ...

31st July.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA & COLOMBO TO  
SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMSINGA" ... Sails from Calcutta 31st July

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Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:-

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Telephone Central 1030.

## O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM &amp; ANTWERP—Via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

ALTAI MARU ... Sunday, 4th July.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS &amp; BUENOS AIRES—Via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban &amp; Capetown.

SANTOS MARU ... Wednesday, 10th June.

BOMBAI—Via Singapore and Colombo.

S. MATTA MARU ... Saturday, 19th June.

CELEBES MARU ... Sunday, 4th July.

INUS MARU ... Thursday, 8th July.

CALCUTTA—Singapore and Rangoon.

BINGO MARU ... Friday, 25th June.

BANGKOK—Via Saigon.

KOHSO MARU ... Sunday, 4th July.

VICTORIA SEATTLE, TACOMA &amp; VANCOUVER—Via Shanghai and Japan

DURBAN, DELAGOA BAY, BEIRA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR &amp; MONIBASA—Via Singapore &amp; Colombo.

PANAMA MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd June.

NEW YORK—Via Japan ports, San Francisco and Panama.

HAVANA MARU ... (From Kee lung) Saturday, 26th June.

JAPAN PORTS

AMAZON MARU ... Sunday, 20th June.

SEATTLE MARU ... Thursday, 27th June.

KEELUNG via SWATOW &amp; AMOY.

HOZAN MARU ... Sunday, 20th June, Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW &amp; AMOY.

KOTSU MARU ... Wednesday, 16th June, 10 a.m.

TAKAO and KEELUNG.

SOURABAYA MARU ... Monday, 21st June.

DAIREN via CHEFOO and TSINGTAU.

For further particulars please apply to:-OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

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M. TAKEUCHI, Manager.

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will be loading for Genoa, Marseilles, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Copenhagen, and other Scandinavian ports on or about

29th June.

Expected or

or about

29th June.

Will leave homeward-bound on or about

20th of July.

M.S. "MALAYA" 12th June.

M.S. "PERU" 12th July.

M.S. "DANMARK" 2nd August.

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars please apply to

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COPENHAGEN.

## PIRACY ERRORS.

## DOUBLE MISTAKE ON THE RIVER.

## FIRING AT "FRIENDS."

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, June 14.

Yesterday the tow-boat from Canton to Fatshan left her and had gone only about five miles when it ran aground at Chakua, a village just below Pak-hoktung. Bandits on shore fired on the boat, and started out in sampans.

Just then soldiers from nearby fired upon the bandits who scurried into a creek. Guards and passengers on the boat then began firing at the soldiers, thinking they were bandits and the sniping continued until dawn revealed the error. The soldiers, meanwhile, had fired intermittently at the boat, thinking it was a pirate craft.

When the double mistake was discovered the soldiers went to Chakua, but the bandits had taken to the hills. A few women, said to be wives of the robbers, were arrested.

Last night a bold bandit invaded Canton itself. He walked into a restaurant on the East Bund in the evening and, drawing a revolver commanded a rich rice owner to follow him. Some of the patrons of the place protested at first, but were quickly silenced when the revolver was pointed at them. The merchant has not been seen since, but his family later received a letter demanding \$2,000 for ransom.

## SHIPPING CHANGES.

## SHIPPING AND ENGINEERING GAZETTE.

Captain A. Glendinning, of the Tientsin, has gone master, Kwangtze.

Captain W. L. Thomas, of the Kwangtze, is on reserve.

Mr. E. M. Swan, chief officer, Chenan, is on reserve.

Mr. H. Settle, from serve has gone chief officer, Chenan.

Mr. L. Cook, second officer, Taming, has gone second officer, Kiungchow.

Mr. D. C. Cameron, second officer, Kiungchow, is on reserve.

Mr. E. G. Woodford, second officer, Chaksaeng, is on reserve.

Mr. S. Duncan has been appointed second officer, Chaksaeng.

Mr. J. McCabe, from reserve, has gone second officer, Fookongsang.

Mr. E. R. Alton, second officer, Fookongsang, is on reserve.

Mr. K. D. Fairfax, second officer, Hopsang, is on reserve.

Mr. J. A. Gow, third officer, Hopsang, has gone second officer, same ship.

Mr. G. L. Hunter, third officer, Chaksaeng, has gone third officer, Hopsang.

Mr. J. M. Meikle, chief officer, Kwaisang, has gone chief officer, Leesang.

Mr. C. M. Boas, chief officer, Leesang, is on home leave.

Mr. A. C. Newton, supy second officer, Kwongsang, has gone second officer, Yatshing.

Mr. G. J. Lawson, second officer, Yatshing, has gone supy second officer, Kwongsang.

Mr. H. F. Carey, supy second officer, Loongwo, has resigned.

Mr. E. J. Gringer, supy third engineer, Kungwo, has gone third engineer, Yatshing.

Mr. W. Livesey, third engineer, Yatshing, has resigned.

Mr. J. A. Thom, third engineer, Luenho, is on home leave.

Mr. S. Duncan, second officer, Hainhong, has resigned.

Mr. P. Mungall, chief engineer, Kaiping, has resigned.

Captain R. Macfarlane, of the Kaiping, has resigned.

## OBITUARY.

MR. J. W. D. ANDREWS.

The funeral took place at Bubbling Well Cemetery, Shanghai, on June 10, of Mr. J. W. D. Andrews, of Messrs. Paton and Baldwin, Shanghai, who died at Dairen on May 31. Dean Symone officiated. The principal mourners were the son, Mr. W. Andrews, and Messrs. K. R. Plowright and F. H. Lowe.

The death of Mr. Andrews was attended by very tragic circumstance. He was making a tour of the Far East preparatory to leaving for England for good. He left Shanghai on May 24, first called at Tientsin, and then proceeded to Dairen. Six hours out of the latter port he contracted black pox and died three hours after he landed.

The late Mr. Andrews, who was 47 years of age, was very well-known in Shanghai and other ports, and had been with the well-known firm of Messrs. Paton and Baldwin for 23 years, 18 of which were spent as the firm's representative in the Far East. He leaves a wife and two sons, the eldest of whom has succeeded his father in the business.

Mrs. William Goodfellow.

We regret to record the death which took place last Friday of Mrs. William Goodfellow who died at the General Hospital, Shanghai, at the age of 75. The late Mrs. Goodfellow had spent no less than 45 years in Shanghai, having gone to her father's field than Japan where she went on short holiday on several occasions. She was a widow at the time of her death, her husband having died some years ago. He was the man who built the Nurses' Quarters next to the Victoria Nursing Home in Range Road. Mrs. Goodfellow leaves a son, Mr. A. B. Goodfellow who is now in Hongkong. Other relatives of the deceased in Shanghai at present are two daughters, both of whom are married.

The funeral took place at the Pao-sin-jao Cemetery on Saturday afternoon at five o'clock.

## FIVE THEFTS.

A large number of thefts were reported to the police yesterday, among them being a boy's bicycle, valued at \$30, which was left outside the door of the residence of Mr. C. Britzer, 6 Humphrey's Building, Kowloon.

From a room at the Queen's Hotel building now in course of construction by the Tai Wo firm, a number of steel dies and four wrenches were taken.

A Chinese living at No. 3, Rednaxela Terrace, lost property to the value of \$235. The thief got in by a back window.

Jewellery to the value of \$176 was stolen from a shopkeeper's cubicle at No. 260, Queen's Road East.

A Chinese watchman who went to sleep at a friend's house was relieved of his gold watch and money, total value \$97.

Amsterdam.—Mrs. Annie Besant arrived here by aeroplane on a brief visit to Holland apparently connected with the religious sect known as the Star in the East. She was met at her arrival by "Bishop" Wedgwood.—"Times of Ceylon."

Tjillobet (363) Dutch, from Batavia, Balikpapan; J. C. J. L.

Departures.

For Shanghai: Tjikembang, Korea Maru.

For Amoy: Szechuan, Anking, Santhia.

For Kwong-chow-wan: Chung Hing, Jade.

For Bangkok: Kwangtung.

For Batavia: Macassar Maru.

For Singapore: Takuda, Sydney Maru.

Clearances.

For Saigon: Santos Maru.

For Swatow: Kotsa Maru.

## TAIKOO LAUNCHING

## MISS BUTLER PERFORMS NAMING CEREMONY.

## TWIN-SCREW STEAMER "RAUB."

The twin-screw steamer "Raub," which is being built at the Taikoo Dockyard &amp; Engineering Co. of Hongkong, Ltd. to the order of the Straits Steamship Co., Ltd., was launched to-day, the naming ceremony being performed by Miss Irene Butler, daughter of the Hongkong Superintendent of the Ocean Steam Ship Co., Ltd.

The vessel is intended for the Company's passenger and cargo trade. The principal dimensions of the "Raub" are:

Length overall ... 342' 0"

Breadth ... 42' 6"

Depth ... 20' 3"

The vessel has two complete decks, and promenade and boat decks. Every attention has been given to the rapid handling of cargo, by arranging three large hatches in the ship served by six steam cranes, also four large cargo doors are fitted each side of the vessel to facilitate the working of cargo and

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| B. S.       | TONS   | FROM<br>HONGKONG<br>(ABOUT) | DESTINATION                                   |
|-------------|--------|-----------------------------|---|
| "KIDDEPORE" | 5,114  | 1st June                    | Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, & Karachi |
| "MANTUA"    | 10,902 | 28th June<br>Noon           | Marseille & London                            |
| "JEYPORE"   | 5,313  | 6th July                    | Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay           |
| "KARMA LA"  | 8,128  | 10th July                   | Marseille, London & Antwerp                   |
| "PADUA"     | 5,957  | 15th July                   | Miles, Udon, Rangoon & Colombo                |
| "KASHMIR"   | 8,885  | 22nd July                   | Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay           |
| "RAN PURA"  | 16,585 | 24th July                   | Marseille & London                            |
| "DELTA"     | 8,087  | 7th Aug.                    | Marseille, London & Antwerp                   |
| "MAECDONIA" | 11,081 | 1st Aug.                    | Marseille & London                            |
| "KALYAN"    | 9,144  | 14th Sept.                  | Marseille, London & Antwerp                   |
| "MALWA"     | 10,941 | 18th Sept.                  | Marseille, London & Antwerp                   |
| "KASHGAR"   | 9,495  | 2nd Oct.                    | Marseille, London & Antwerp                   |
| "MOREA"     | 10,918 | 18th Oct.                   | Marseille, London & Antwerp                   |
| "KHYBER"    | 9,114  | 30th Oct.                   | Marseille, London & Antwerp                   |
| "MANTUA"    | 10,902 | 13th Nov.                   | Marseille, London & Antwerp                   |
| "KARMA LA"  | 9,128  | 27th Nov.                   | Marseille, London & Antwerp                   |
| "MAECDONIA" | 11,089 | 1st Dec.                    | Marseille, London & Antwerp                   |
| "DELTA"     | 8,097  | 5th Dec.                    | Marseille, London & Antwerp                   |
| "MALWA"     | 10,941 | 8th Dec.                    | Marseille, London & Antwerp                   |
| "KALYAN"    | 9,144  | 2nd Jan.                    | Marseille, London & Antwerp                   |

Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piraeus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khediva Mail Steamship Co.

## BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

| "SANTRIA" | 7,944  | 7th July  | Singapore, Penang & Colombo |
|-----------|--------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| "TILAWA"  | 10,908 | 14th July | Singapore, Penang & Colombo |
| "TALAMBA" | 5,015  | 15th July | Singapore, Penang & Colombo |
| "SHIRALA" | 7,841  | 22nd July | Singapore, Penang & Colombo |
| "TAI MA"  | 10,900 | 2nd Aug.  | Singapore, Penang & Colombo |

## EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

| "ARAFURA"    | 8,000 | 29th June | Manila, Iloilo, Zamboanga, Port Bango, Tharao, Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne |
|--------------|-------|-----------|---|
| "ST. ALBANS" | 4,450 | 30th July |   |
| "TANDA"      | 8,050 | 27th Aug. |   |

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd. steamer will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo, Cebu, Kolumbogen, Tawao, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers frequent connections from Australia with the following:-

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The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

## SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

| "ALIPORE"    | 5,773  | 20th June | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe             |
|--------------|--------|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| "TILAWA"     | 1,748  | 3rd June  | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe             |
| "KASHMIR"    | 8,946  | 10th June | Singapore, Tsinan, Weihaiwei & Kobe |
| "TALAMBA"    | 8,143  | 29th June | Kone and Yokohama                   |
| "SHIRALA"    | 7,841  | 1st July  | Moji, Kobe and Yokohama             |
| "BANURA"     | 16,585 | 8th July  | Shanghai and Kobe                   |
| "DELT."      | 8,097  | 15th July | Shanghai and Kobe                   |
| "TALIA"      | 10,900 | 1st Aug.  | Shanghai and Kobe                   |
| "MAECDONIA"  | 11,081 | 2nd Aug.  | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe             |
| "TARD."      | 6,910  | 2nd Aug.  | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe             |
| "KALYAN"     | 9,144  | 12th Aug. | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe             |
| "MALWA"      | 10,941 | 19th Aug. | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe             |
| "KAHEGAR"    | 8,000  | 2nd Sept. | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe             |
| "MOREA"      | 10,918 | 1st Oct.  | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe             |
| "KHYBER"     | 9,114  | 1st Oct.  | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe             |
| "ST. ALBANS" | 4,450  | 1st Oct.  | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe             |
| "TANDA"      | 10,900 | 1st Oct.  | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe             |
| "ARAFURA"    | 6,000  | 1st Oct.  | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe             |
| "MALWA"      | 10,941 | 10th Dec. | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe             |
| "KALYAN"     | 9,114  | 12th Dec. | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe             |
| "ST. ALBANS" | 4,450  | 4th Jan.  | Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama        |

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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S.S. "WEST CAYCE" ... 17th June

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## PASSENGER LIST

### ARRIVALS

Among the passengers who arrived on the "Empress of Asia" yesterday were:- Mr. J. H. M. Andrew, Mrs. F. E. Bolton, Mr. T. Band, Capt. and Mrs. S. Bridgeman, Master F. Bridgeman, Mr. T. L. Durand, Mrs. E. Grimble, Mr. T. T. Gilmore, Mr. L. Garner, Mr. E. L. Griffiths, Mr. T. Creditman, Mr. E. A. Houghton, Mr. W. Grigori, Mr. Louis, Dr. W. Lupton, Mrs. L. Ladow, Mr. and Mrs. C. Stanton, Mr. and Mrs. V. Smith, Miss Saxon, Miss L. M. Young, Mr. A. W. Andrew, Mr. T. H. Edgar, Mr. B. Fusan, Mr. J. Larkton, Miss K. Laird, Miss N. Marshall, Mr. T. Miller, Mrs. T. Miller, Miss N. W. Pearson, Mr. G. Prontice, Miss D. Puget, Master T. Purge, Mr. D. C. G. Phillips, Miss A. W. Rivers, Mr. A. Ross, Mr. D. Ross, Miss M. Soden.

### DEPARTURES

The "Korea Maru" yesterday took away to the U.S.A. (via usual ports) the following passengers:-

Mr. Edward C. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. S. Fujita, Mr. Yee Hung-ying, Mr. Tom See-wing, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Simmons, Mrs. Mary Clerk, Mr. Carnegie, Mrs. Y. Ikeda, Mr. F. T. Young, Miss Marcus, Mrs. A. A. Claxton and Miss Joyce Claxton, Mrs. U. Willaume, Mr. C. Little, Mrs. Hela Branden, Mr. Hom Sen, Mr. Chow Chin, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Root, Mr. Tong Kai-chow, Mrs. Hoo-ashen, Mr. K. T. Young, Miss Young, Mrs. C. F. Wu, Mr. T. C. Wu, Mr. W. T. Pun, Mr. E. Fuha, Mr. K. Fuha, Mr. S. B. Frank, Mr. P. J. Frank, Mr. G. M. di Cruz, Squeira, Mr. M. Mikami, Mr. T. Nishi, Miss B. M. Baker, Mrs. Ruth Mayes, Mr. Li Chown, Mr. Li Yuet-yu, Mr. Li Hok-he, Mr. Li Kim-ming, Mr. Le Pei-lau, Mr. Chai Kwei-pok, Mr. O. Shih-ming, Mr. Chan Hung-hai, Mr. J. Hassel, Mr. W. J. Gilbert, Mr. L. P. Rasmussen, Mr. G. T. Heiman, Mr. J. F. Goss, and Mr. D. O. Dell.

### H.K. HOTEL RESIDENTS

June 18.  
Mr. C. P. Anderson  
Mr. H. Pearson  
Mr. N. G. Pearce  
Mr. P. Besbiger  
Mr. N. Brox  
Miss R. T. C. Curran  
Mr. P. N. Cottrell  
Mr. K. Fuwa  
Mr. J. Goodwin  
Mr. V. de J. Holt  
Mr. G. Nequin  
Mr. G. Nequin

### MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS

The C.P.S., R.M.S. "Empress of Australia" left Woosung at 10 pm on June 14 and is due at Kobe on June 17 at 8 a.m.  
The P. & O. s.s. "Alipore" left Singapore for this port on June 13 at 3 p.m. and is due here on June 19 at about noon.  
The C.P.S., R.M.S. "Empress of Asia," sails for Manil P.I. at 5 p.m. to-day, and is due back from Manil P.I. at 7 a.m. on June 21. The steamer will sail for Vancouver, B.C., via Shanghai and Japan ports at noon on June 24.  
The C.P.S., R.M.S. "Empress of Canada" left Vancouver for Hongkong via Japan ports and Shanghai, on June 10, and is due here on June 28.

Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins.

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## BIRTHS.

DE SARAM.—On May 28, to Esme, wife of C. M. G. de Saram, Colombo, a daughter. MOFFAT.—On June 9, 1926, at Bournemouth, England, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Moffat, of 4 Tifeng Road, Shanghai, a daughter.

WALKER.—On May 28, at Colombo, to Major and Mrs. A. F. G. Walker, a son.

## DEATHS.

GOODFELLOW.—On June 11, 1926, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Mrs. Wm. Goodfellow, widow of the late Wm. Goodfellow, of Shanghai, aged 75 years.

JANSEN.—On June 8, Johnnie A., at 138 Pasir Panjang, Singapore, aged 33 years.

PEDDIE.—On June 5, at Kuala Lumpur, Douglas James, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Peddie, Kerling Estate, Kerling.

ZAMMATTIO.—On June 8, 1926, Enrico Zammattio, second engineer, str. "Hsinchi," China Merchants S. N. Co., aged 44 years.

Hongkong, Wednesday, June 16, 1926.

## WILL IT BE A HARDY ANNUAL?

A splendid opening to raise the whole question of the public health administration of the Colony was afforded at yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board. Replying to questions by Dr. Koch the President stated that arrangements will be made in due course to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of Dr. Pearse, Medical Officer of Health, before the expiry of his leave. Then came the following supplementary questions by Dr. Koch:

He would also like to know if any changes were contemplated which might be announced as regards the position of Medical Officers of Health in connection with the Department, and relative to the general medical service. He did not know whether the President was authorised to say anything on the subject, but it would be interesting to know if the Government contemplated any changes in the near future.

The President naturally was not prepared to give an answer to that straight away. It is not done. So he contented himself with asking Dr. Koch to give formal notice for next meeting. By that time the President will have ample time to perambulate all the

has come when it should be enlarged so that all matters of public health, including the local hospitals, come within its scope. In the past the Medical Officer of Health has had an independent position as regards the local medical Government service. We agree that it would be very much better for all medical officers to be directly responsible to the Principal Civil Medical Officer.

"A small Committee or Commission might well be appointed to report on all problems of sanitation and public health in order that a comprehensive and practical scheme of reorganisation may be devised. The two Chambers of Commerce and the local Missionary organisations that maintain hospitals for poor patients (such as the London Missionary Society with the Alice Memorial Hospital and others) should be represented."

We give these lengthy excerpts from our morning contemporaries to emphasise the unanimous nature of the movement in favour of the creation of a Public Health Department and at the same time to make a plea for more favourable consideration at the hands of the Government. The present administrative regime is in its personnel much different from that which almost contemptuously "turned down" the proposition over a couple of years ago. The two principal Executive officers come with open minds on local problems such as this. Neither His Excellency the Governor nor the Colonial Secretary has the reputation of being hide-bound by all and everything that his advisers may say. Each has a will of his own to be exercised for the common weal which each naturally has much at heart. If, after a study of the "files" on the subject of a Public Health Department and a perusal of the opinions of the entire Press of the Colony, they are found to be as adamant and immovable as their predecessors, then all that we shall be able to express will be profound disappointment, which will be shared to the full by every citizen who has the public health of the Colony at heart.

For more than two years there has been a movement in favour of the creation of a Public Health Board, or, alternatively, a Commission to examine the whole problem of public health with view to securing the greatest possible co-ordination and co-operation of the various Government Departments involved. The Press of the Colony has from the first been unanimously in favour of this step. It is as unanimous to-day. It is not merely a fetish with one newspaper. Whilst of late months the "China Mail" and the Sunday Herald have perhaps given greater prominence to the movement it is not their "preserve" by any means. That we readily acknowledge. It is not, and never will be, a "one-paper agitation." The need for a comprehensive Department of Public Health, modelled on really modern lines in accordance with the needs of the Colony, is recognised by every newspaper. This morning's issue of the South China Morning Post states:—

"Interest at the moment is claimed by the wider question of public health. It will be recalled that two years ago there was a clamour, in which we joined, for the elevation of public health control to its proper plane. To that end was urged a central authority, a Health Board, for which were asked even autocratic powers. To this Board all other bodies, such as the Sanitary Board, Hospitals Board, etc., should be subsidiary. They could, in fact, be permanent sub-committees. It was stated yesterday that a successor to Dr. Pearse is to be appointed, which presumably means perpetuation of the old system."

"The creation of a Health Board has been held to be unnecessary. Without it, however, or without some central authority, there can hardly be a comprehensive and progressive health policy, and when policy is concentrated in one man, it is inevitably subject to interruptions and extinctions. Again, this morning's issue of the Daily Press has the following comment:—

"The retirement of the Medical Officer of Health brings to the front once again the need of a thorough reorganisation of the public health service of the Colony. The question of the area of which is about 486 sq. ft. and the annual Crown rent \$4. The property was put up at an auction of \$2,000 with bids of \$100 unacceptable. It was finally sold at \$6,400 to Messrs. Wong T-ping and Wong Yu-shi of No. 2 Ching Street."

## SHANGHAI NEWSPAPER CASE.

LESLIE E. HAYNES CLAIMS FOR SALARY.

## STRANGE ALLEGATIONS.

Judge's Seaching Criticism.

In H.M. Supreme Court at Shanghai Judge Grain began the hearing of the claim by Leslie Ernest Haynes against the "Shanghai Mercury, Ltd." Mr. L. K. Kentwell appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. R. E. S. Gregson for the defendants.

In the statement of claim, the plaintiff declared that he was engaged as assistant editor on the "Shanghai Mercury" and later was offered and accepted the editorship. Mr. W. J. Davey, the managing director, subsequently informed him that the Imperial Japanese Government had failed to carry out an undertaking to provide a subsidy, and therefore it might be necessary for the company to discontinue business and go into liquidation. Accordingly he sought employment elsewhere and secured an offer from another paper. He was asked not to leave the defendants' employ and was given \$50 per month extra to remain.

He claimed that he engaged residential premises with the defendants' consent. Eventually he was discharged and he claimed that according to law and custom he was entitled to six months' notice. His salary was \$400 per month and he claimed \$2,400 less \$666 paid on account, leaving \$1,734 still due. Alleged Misconduct.

Defendants, in their reply, contended that the plaintiff misconducted himself by refusing to pay his private debts and that he contracted debts with advertisers in the paper, some of whom consequently would not pay for their advertisements, whilst others withdrew their. They objected to him being associated with other papers, but he continued in that course. He further improperly represented himself as editor of the defendants' papers and is being in charge of their advertisements and circulation. They claimed that they were entitled to dismiss him without notice.

Judgment was as follows:—

Plaintiff pleads in his Statement of Claim that he was employed by the "Shanghai Mercury" as Assistant Editor from July 4, 1924 to May 30, 1925, and as Editor from that date until March 31, 1926. And that he was given notice of dismissal on February 9, 1926, that his services would terminate on March 31, 1926.

He claims that he was entitled by custom and in law to receive at least six months' notice, and therefore claims \$2,400 six months' salary in lieu of notice less \$666, which has been paid him, leaving his claim for wrongful dismissal at the sum of \$1,734.

The defendants in their Statement of Defence plead that plaintiff was engaged as an Assistant on the Editorial Staff only, and remained as such until his dismissal.

They further say that the notice given was sufficient; that the defendant misconducted himself by getting into debt and refusing to pay, whereby his creditors were continually applying at the newspaper office for payment. That he contracted debts with advertisers in the paper which caused them to refuse to pay for their advertisements in the paper. That he was connected with other journals when he had promised to devote his whole time to defendant's paper, and that he improperly represented himself as Editor of "Shanghai Mercury" and that, therefore, they were entitled to dismiss him without notice.

The plaintiff in his evidence states that he is 28 years this month. He appears also to have stated he was 28 years when applying for a post in the "Shanghai Mercury" in July, 1924. That he was engaged as Assistant Editor, and that practically the whole time he was employed he wrote the leading articles; that the paper was entirely in his hands; that he altered the policy of the paper; that the paper absorbed the whole of my time. I lived with it; I often had to go without sleep; and worked 14 hours a day; usually went to office for an hour or two on Sundays; was responsible for a weekly "Celestial Empire," and solely responsible for the Christmas numbers of 1924 and 1925.

He states that Mr. Davey, the Managing Director of the paper, knew he was connected with other papers, and that he never made any complaints about his debts.

He states that Mr. Davey was not Editor of the paper, and generally speaking an incompetent person. He admits that he was "on the rocks" when defendant engaged him; that he had been convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment at the Central Criminal Court, London; that he owned \$4,000 in Hongkong; and that he had debts in Malay States and Shanghai, and that he had been

frequently sued for debts in Shanghai, and that many are still owing.

Called by Truth "A Scamp," he further states that he has had many offers of employment from other places, Japan and Malay States, but produces no evidence to that effect. He admits that "Truth" wrote articles about him calling him "a scamp," "an unprincipled impudent adventurer," and that he was engaged in "a most impudent swindle has rarely been perpetrated," and that he took no action against "Truth" on account of these articles.

Mr. Davey, the Managing Director, who is, as he asserts, the real Editor of "Shanghai Mercury," denies all these statements of the plaintiff's with regard to the editorship and his knowledge of plaintiff's connection with other papers, and produces evidence to corroborate his statements of denial.

He says he knew nothing about plaintiff's connection with "Finance and Commerce," nor "Far Eastern Spectator," and puts in a letter of October, 1924, in which he writes to plaintiff, "You assured me some time ago that you had nothing whatever to do with the "Spectator."

And at a later date, viz., January 22, 1925, the plaintiff writes to Mr. Davey, "I write in confirmation of my statement that I have relinquished my connection with The Far Eastern Spectator." Davey writes to plaintiff on October 8, 1924, complaining about Carlton Ltd. calling on him by instructors of plaintiff for payment of plaintiff's debts, and complains also of other persons calling for payment of plaintiff's debts. Davey maintains that plaintiff was never Editor or Assistant Editor, that he himself has always been the Editor and has full control of the paper.

The Witnesses Called.

Evidence has been given by other witnesses as to the annoyance at the offices of the "Shanghai Mercury," caused by various creditors of the plaintiff repeatedly calling to obtain payment of their accounts.

Evidence has also been given by various persons who were advertisers in the paper, who had refused, or delayed, to pay for their advertisements, until the plaintiff paid them the personal debts that he owed them.

In one case the plaintiff appears to have partially satisfied the debt he owed an advertiser, by giving him two receipts for the amount he, the advertiser, owed the newspaper.

These are some of the leading facts in the case. There has been a considerable amount of evidence introduced into the case by the plaintiff to which I have not referred, as most of it was quite immaterial to the issue, and I find it hard to say that I am of opinion that a great deal of it was only introduced in order that the plaintiff might have an opportunity to disparage the character and ability of the Managing Director of the "Shanghai Mercury," and hold him up to contempt.

The plaintiff's evidence, and that of the Managing Director of the "Shanghai Mercury" are in direct contradiction.

A considerable amount of the evidence of the Managing Director is corroborated by witnesses.

Where I have to decide solely between the evidence of Mr. Davey, the Managing Director, and the plaintiff, there is no other course open to me, considering the career of the two men but to accept Mr. Davey's evidence as opposed to that of the plaintiff.

The first point I have to decide is: To what length of notice was the plaintiff entitled? The plaintiff alleges in his Statement of Claim that he was entitled by custom to six months' notice, but has called no evidence in support of that contention.

What Notice Was Due.

I have had some difficulty in coming to a conclusion that the notice given, namely 56 days, was sufficient notice, considering that the plaintiff had been in the employ of the newspaper for nearly a year and a half.

But on reading the reported cases, and considering all the particular facts of this case, I have come to the conclusion that the 56 days was sufficient notice.

In interpreting a contract, written or verbal, it is of great assistance to ascertain what were the views as to, and the intention with regard to, the carrying out the contract by the two parties entering into it.

In this case there was no written agreement, nor any verbal arrangement, as to what notice should terminate the contract. But the view of the plaintiff himself, obviously, was that he had the right to terminate the contract by one month's notice. Because on January 22, 1925, he wrote to the Managing Director, "I therefore give you one month's notice from above date."

There are many reported cases on the question of the length of notice required by persons employed in newspapers. In these cases, although in some of them an attempt was made to establish a "custom" or "practice," nevertheless it was held in each case that no "custom" or "practice" was established.

(Continued on Page 9.)

## FRENCH CRISIS.

ANOTHER SUDDEN DROP IN THE FRANC.

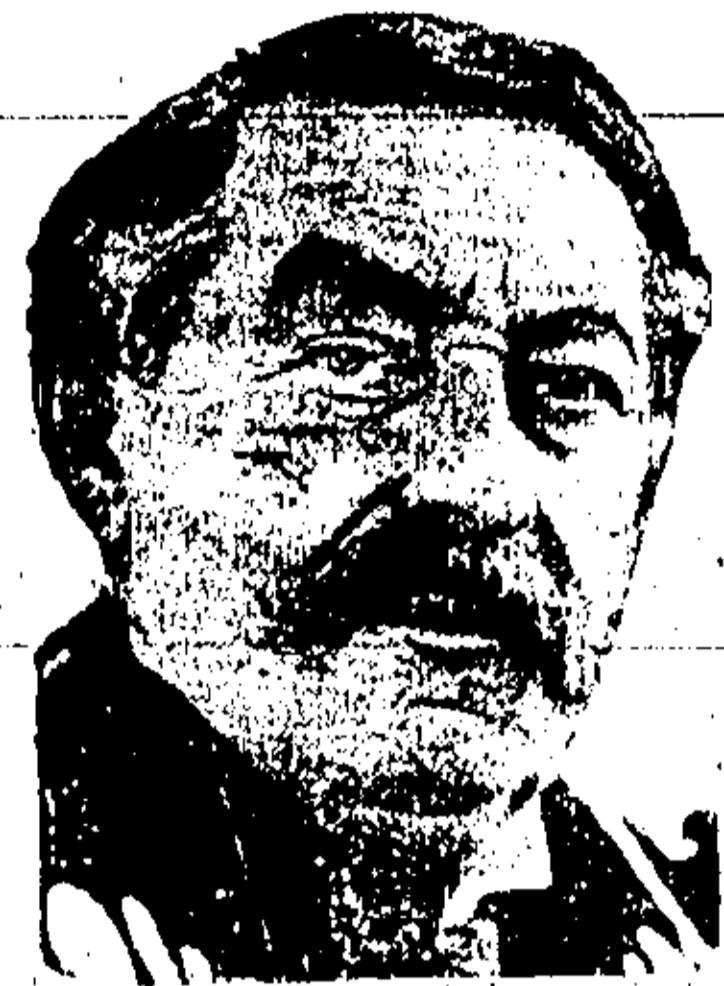
CABINET RESIGNS.

(Reuter's Service.)

Paris, June 14.  
M. Peret is the third Finance Minister to fall since M. Briand assumed the Premiership in November, 1925. He fell like his predecessors because he failed to check the fall of the franc.

It is known that M. Peret favours the formation of a Cabinet of a National Union embracing the leaders of all parties. M. Briand up to now has not countenanced such a course, believing that the Left and Right are too far apart to agree on a common financial policy.

The question arises whether M. Peret's resignation will be followed by others and lead to an attempt



M. Briand.

by M. Briand or somebody else to form a sacred Union Ministry or whether M. Briand will simply find a new Finance Minister.

M. Briand is naturally anxious to avoid a Cabinet crisis until after President Doumergue's visit to London.

The Radicals, who are numerically the strongest party, hold a Congress to-morrow to decide their position.

Rally in France.

London, June 15.

There was a rally in French frances in London to-day, believed to be due to official support from Paris, and they closed at 174. The Belgian franc moved sympathetically.

Cabinet Resigns.

Paris, June 15.

The Cabinet has resigned.

Debt to America.

Washington, June 15.

The Senate has adopted a resolution moved by Senator McCallum asking the Debt Commission to investigate whether France is trying to arrange private loans in America contingent upon the ratification of the debt settlement.

EARLIER CABLES.

London, June 15.

A fresh fall in the French franc yesterday from 166 to 174 to the £ has seriously disturbed public opinion in France. This is attributed by correspondents in Paris to a vicious circle in which the inflation of currency leading to a rise in the cost of living will be followed by fresh inflation.

Later.

By the renewed slump French francs reached the new low record of 179.25 as compared with yesterday's close of 172.25. Belgian francs were 175.12 and 168.08, respectively.

Paris, June 15.

The Finance Minister, M. Raoul Peret, has resigned.



RAOUL PERET.

Paris, June 15.  
M. Peret's resignation followed the sudden drop in the franc. A communiqué stated that M. Peret explained that "in the face of the rise of foreign currencies and the absence of certain essential aid on which the Government had the right to count," which did not permit him to fulfil effectively his entire duty, it seemed to him necessary to render possible a Parliamentary political formation corresponding with the wishes of public opinion, which demands an effort for concord to face the common danger.

## COAL CRISIS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## WAYS OF ESCAPE.

Origin of the Difficulties Traced.

(British Wireless Service.)

Rugby, June 14.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, this afternoon, in the House of Commons, made an important statement on the coal stoppage.

He said that it was without real justification. The Coal Commission had declared that disaster was impending for the coal industry unless some of certain things were done. Instead of co-operating wholeheartedly to do these things, the parties had preferred to fight. He would address himself once more to the task of trying to suggest ways of escape and a return to common sense, which alone could save the situation.

Artificial Basis.

The difficulties of the situation arose largely from the fact that for a period immediately preceding 1924 the prosperity of the coal trade had rested on an artificial basis. When the artificial props were removed and Continental competition was revived in an aggravated form, prices fell persistently and consistently until they reached the crisis of last year. The price fell until quite apart from the subsidy, it was below the cost of production in every district but one. Seventy-three per cent. of the output was being produced at a loss.

The Coal Commissioners' report definitely stated that no further subsidy should be given. What form of relief could come from within the industry?" The only form of relief was a measure of reorganisation and a reduction of producing costs. Let them admit at once that the coal industry might be better organised. But, in spite of all the recommendations of the Coal Commission, the report itself warned the public against exaggeration. He wanted the House not to form an exaggerated view of the possibilities of reorganisation. Having uttered that caveat, he said let it be carried out on the lines recommended in the report. That was his offer to the coal owners and the miners, which had been rejected.

The Government was prepared to help any effort in industry that could increase its productivity and its power to pay wages.

Wages Problem.

The Prime Minister cited the opinion of the Coal Commission regarding the necessity of wage reductions. It was quite clear that if wages reductions were to be made on the existing hours they would have to be on such a scale, if the industry was to be carried on in many parts of the country, that no one would like to see such wages offered. The conditions of the industry were so bad that the minimum rates on a seven hours day, if fixed on a universal minimum would be such as it would be impossible to ask the industry to pay.

"It is for that reason," declared Mr. Baldwin, "that we have come quite definitely to the conclusion in favour of a return to a longer working day." (Loud Labour cries of "No" and Conservative cheers).

Best Alternative.

Mr. Baldwin added that he regarded this form of sacrifice as one which was preferable to the alternative of greater sacrifice of wages. In coming to this conclusion, he had been influenced first and foremost by the interests of the miners, because such stress had been laid—and rightly laid—on the maintenance of their standard of living.

[Doubtful Passage Omitted.]

This does not prescribe longer hours of work, but it does permit serious negotiations to be entered into upon the basis of which it is obvious that a far better scale of wages could be paid than upon the existing basis. He had received a positive assurance from the coal owners that on the basis of an eight-hours day there were certain districts producing approximately half the output of the country in which they would offer the miners a continuation of their existing wages. For the rest of the country the reduction of wages which would be asked during that period, if it were asked at all, would be nothing materially less than ten per cent. reduction in the offer already made. These, he thought, were probable lines of negotiations if negotiations were possible.

Crucial Month.

During the period from July to September the Government would press on with legislation relating to the reorganisation of the industry, whilst the coal owners would take all possible steps to make effective such proposals as might be necessary to leave no ground for doubt that the men got

## CANTON EN FETE.

DRAGON BOAT FESTIVAL SUCCESS.

## RACES AND LANTERNS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, June 14.

Dragon Boat Day passed off here with no clashes between citizens and soldiers or police, the strike pickets gave little trouble, and the only untoward event was the drowning of two Chinese of the East Bund when their canoe overturned.

Visitors to the city are estimated to have been more than 200,000, for every boat and train was crowded to capacity and junks and sampans from miles around crowded the harbour.

The dragon boat races were very popular, a dozen being seen off Shameen.

In the evening there was a spectacular lantern parade.

## WILLINGDON GOOD.

FRANK OPINION OF CHINESE MINISTER.

(Reuter's Service.)

Victoria, B.C., June 15.

Dr. Wang Chin-chun, Chinese Minister of Communications, has arrived, and in an interview declared Canada was to be congratulated on the appointment of Lord Willingdon as Governor-General.

Lord Willingdon was well received and made a favourable impression wherever he had gone in China. He was a scholar, a gentleman, and a statesman of the finest type.

## FRENCH "ACE."

SOVIET "SORRY" AT FRONTIER INCIDENT.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, June 15.

Capt. Pelletier, D'Oisy has arrived at Krasnoyarsk.

It is reported from Warsaw that the representatives of the local Soviets have expressed to D'Oisy regret for the incident at the frontier, when a guard fired on his aeroplane.

At Irkutsk.

Moscow, June 15.

D'Oisy has arrived at Irkutsk.

## FATAL EXPLOSION.

VICTIMS HURLED AGAINST WALLS.

(Reuter's American Service.)

Gary (Indiana), June 15.

Fourteen were killed and 60 seriously hurt in an explosion in the coke oven in a steel plant here. The victims were hurled against the walls, breaking arms and legs. Rescue work was most difficult owing to the collapse of the building, burying the dead and injured in debris.

## SALT REVENUES.

RELEASE MERELY ACT OF FRIENDSHIP.

(Reuter's Service.)

Peking, June 15.

The Cabinet announces the receipt of a telegram from Sun Chuan-fang stating that he is willing to release certain Kiangsu salt revenue.

Sun emphasised that his action was largely a matter of personal friendship for Dr. Yen.

what was due to them. After

September the wages would be based on the ascertained profits of the industry during the three months (July to September) and it might be reasonably held that for a substantial portion of the industry the wage rate might be maintained if not actually increased.

Bill in a Few Days.

The Government was preparing a Bill which it hoped to introduce in a few days, to give effect to those recommendations of the Coal Commission regarding reorganisation which required legislation.

He thought that it might be possible to pass this Bill into law this session. The Government would proceed with this Bill whether a settlement were reached or not.

With regard to temporary assistance, if a settlement were reached on the lines suggested, there could not be any district in which reductions of wages would be so drastic as to justify the Government calling upon the taxpayers.

The £3,000,000 available, as indicated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, would be at the disposal of the industry to assist in meeting the needs of the miners.

## CHINESE NURSES.

LABOUR RED CROSS FOR THE FRONT.

## WAR WITH WU PEI-FU.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, June 14.

All the Women's Unions of Canton met to-day and decided to send several "Consoling Corps" to the Northern front to tend the sick and wounded Canton soldiers. The Government will be asked to finance this movement which will be practically a nursing service.

Continued advances are being made by the army under General Tang Shang-chi (ally of Canton), according to reports from the front. General Tang says that Changsha will soon be stormed, and that Wu Pei-fu's armies have already retreated in disorder to Szechuan and that the Kiangsi forces have given up Li-ning-hsien.

London, June 14.

A message from Tokyo says that the "City of Naples" bound for Yokohama from Kobe, with a cargo of steel, struck a submerged reef yesterday morning during a storm.

The steamer "Chefoo Maru"

picked up the S.O.S. whilst taking refuge from the storm, and immediately set off to help the disabled freighter.

It is reported that the vessel is half-sunk and is perched

dangerously on a coral reef, while the "Chefoo Maru" and a Japanese destroyer, are standing by;

though mountainous seas prevent rescue work.

The "Chefoo Maru" picked up

fifteen of the crew who escaped in a lifeboat. The remaining 45 are believed to be safe.

A wireless message from the

"Chefoo Maru" reports that only

eight or nine of the crew were

seen on deck of the "City of Naples" this morning.

It is feared that the remainder,

including the captain, were swept off during the night.

Attempts at rescue are continuing but it is very difficult owing to the high seas.

## NEUTRALS' RIGHTS.

BORAH'S "PROBE" SANCTIONED BY SENATE.

WAR TIME CLAIMS.

(Reuter's American Service.)

Washington, June 15.

The Senate has adopted Senator Borah's resolution asking Mr. Kellogg to state what had been done regarding the claims against France and Great Britain arising out of alleged violation of neutral rights in war time.

## ESTHONIA'S DEBT.

FIRST INSTALMENT PAID TO AMERICA.

AHEAD OF TIME LIMIT.

(Reuter's American Service.)

New York, June 15.

Although not payable until 1930 Estonia has discharged the first instalment of \$50,000 under the war debt agreement with the United States.

Simla, June 16.

Considerable inter-communal riots occurred at Rawalpindi last night. Much damage was done to property, and a number of fatalities were reported. Details are not available.

The police and military finally got the situation under control, and the District Magistrate has prohibited meetings and the carrying of clubs.

Simla, later.

Eight Moslems were killed and 14 injured and nine Sikhs were injured in the riots at Rawalpindi. The grain market was destroyed, and there was much looting. It appears that the trouble began between the Moslems and Sikhs owing to the suggested building of a cinema in the vicinity of a mosque.

Military pickets are now stationed all over the city, which is well under control.

A likelier explanation.

Simla, June 15.

What appears to be a likelier explanation of the Rawalpindi outbreak than the alleged erection of a cinema near a mosque is the action of the Society known as the Singh Sabha, which is alleged to have organised a procession, without permission, past the Jama Masjid and refused to cease to play music although asked. A disturbance was averted at the time but the resentment was manifested in the subsequent outbreak and a number of incendiary fires.

The King's Royal Rifles were called out to aid the Police to suppress the rioting. Neither the military nor the police fired on the crowd of whom 14 were killed, and 50 taken to hospital injured, two being mortally wounded by shot guns.

There was extensive damage to private property.

## LORD DUNRAVEN.

DEATH OF SOLDIER AND WAR CORRESPONDENT.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, June 15.

The death is announced of Lord Dunraen.

Lord Dunraen, who was 85 years of age, following his earlier years at Christ Church, Oxford, adopted the military profession.

He was War Correspond



**"CHINA MAIL" SPORTS PAGE****FOR THE ASHES.**

RAIN BEATS BOTH XI'S IN FIRST TEST.

**THE ENGLAND TEAM.**

A Reuter cable that must have been sent off from Home, dated Nottingham, not later than noon yesterday said:—

Rain fell overnight and this morning. The First Test match has been abandoned.

Only 47 minutes' play was possible on the first day, none on the second or third. England won the toss and scored 32 runs without loss (Hobbs 19, Sutcliffe 18, both not out) from the bowling of J. M. Gregory and C. G. Macartney.

The remaining Tests will be played as follows:—

2nd Test, at Lord's, June 26.

3rd Test, at Leeds, July 10.

4th Test, at Manchester, July 24.

5th Test, at the Oval, August 14.

If the decision of the "rubber" rests on the last match, this game will be played to a finish. Otherwise all Tests will be over three days.

The team chosen to represent England (and to recover the "Ashes" if possible) comprised:—

A. W. Carr (captain), A. F. F. Chapman, Hobbs, Strudwick, Wooley (F. E.), Hendren, Hearne, Kilner (R.), Tate, Root, Sutcliffe, and Sandham (twelfth man).

From the messages to hand there seems to have been disappointment at Home over the non-inclusion of G. T. S. Stevens (the Middlesex "armateur" and protege of P. F. Warner) and Macaulay, and possibly Holmes. Stevens's name was put down as substitute for Sutcliffe, if Sutcliffe did not recover in time from an injury. It was thought that Hearne would not get in and that Hendren might also have been left out on account of his previous failures against the Australians. Wooley was also considered doubtful as his bowling has deteriorated and it was bowling strength that was needed against the strong Australian batting.

Gloucester v. Glamorgan.

At Cheltenham, Gloucestershire lost to Glamorgan by four wickets.

Scores:—

Gloucester (1st) 133 runs. Dux-

ton made 121.

Essex (1st) 202 runs for 7

wickets. Cutthorpe made 52 and

Freeman (J.) 61.

Kent v. Somerset.

At Tonbridge, Kent lost first

innings to Somerset, in an uncompleted match. Scores:—

Kent (1st) 55 runs. J. C.

White took 4 wickets for 14 runs.

Somerset (1st) 119 runs. Wright took 4 for 24 and Hardinge 3 for 3.

Kent (2nd) 62 runs for 4

wickets.

Gloucester v. Glamorgan.

At Cheltenham, Gloucestershire

lost to Glamorgan by four wickets.

Scores:—

Gloucester (1st) 133 runs. Dux-

ton made 77. Ryan took 7

for 40.

Glamorgan (1st) 149 runs. T.

Arnott made 63. Parker took 6

for 55.

Gloucester (2nd) 134 runs.

Ryan took 5 for 50.

Glamorgan (2nd) 120 runs for

6 wickets. Parker took 4 for 67.

Hants v. Northants.

At Southampton, Hampshire

beat Northamptonshire by 157

runs. Scores:—

Hants (1st) 169 runs.

Northants (1st) 68 runs.

Newman took 4 for 38.

Hants (2nd) 149 runs for 5

wickets, declared.

Northants (2nd) 93 runs.

Abandoned.

Yorkshire v. Notts, at Leeds.

Not a ball bowled, rain.

Derby v. Leicester, at Chesterfield.

Not a ball bowled, rain.

Lancashire v. Cambridge Uni-

versity. Lancashire scored 91

runs for 2 wickets. No play on

two days, on account of rain.

\* \* \*

The "Rest" team will be as fol-

lows:—

P. G. H. Fender (Surrey) cap-

tain, G. T. S. Stevens (Middle-

sex), V. W. C. Jupp (Northants),

C. H. Gibson (Sussex), Holmes

(Yorkshire), Hallows (Lancashire), Sandham (Surrey),

Hearne (Middlesex), Lurwood

(Notts), Shepherd (Surrey),

"A. N. Other."

\* \* \*

London, May 31.

The selection of G. O. Allen, the

Eton, Cambridge and Middlesex

fast bowler, is regarded as the only

surprise in the England eleven to

play the "Rest."

London, May 30.

The following will represent the

North of England against the Aus-

tralians, at Birmingham, on June

2:—

A. W. Carr (Notts) captain,

V. W. C. Jupp (Northants),

Holmes (Yorkshire), Sutcliffe

(Yorkshire), Hallows (Lancashire), Watson (Lancashire),

Smith, E. J. (Warwick), Whysall

(Notts), Larwood (Notts), Gentry

(Leicester), Root (Worcester),

Parsons (Warwick) twelfth man.

**BOXING IN U.S.A.****BERLENBACH TO DEFEND HIS TITLE.**

(Reuter's American Service.)

New York, June 15.

The light heavyweight champion,

Berlenbach, will defend his title

against Jack Dally, on July 15.

**COUNTY CRICKET.****MANY SURPRISES IN RESULTS.****RAIN INTERFERES.**

(Reuter's Service.)

London, June 15.

County cricket matches ended to-day resulted:—

Middlesex v. Warwick.

At Lord's Middlesex lost first innings to Warwickshire, in an uncompleted match. Scores:—

Middlesex (1st) 170 runs. N.

Haiig made 52 not out. R. E. S.

Wyatt took 7 wickets for 49 runs.

Warwick (1st) 188 runs.

Kilner (N.) made 58. R. E. S.

Wyatt 70. N. Haig took 5 for 74

and Durston 5 for 58.

Middlesex (2nd) 228 runs for 5

wickets. The Hon. C. N. Bruce

made 74 not out.

(Note: Norman Kilner, is a

brother of Roy Kilner. Unable to get permanent place in the Yorkshire 1st XI he threw in his lot with Warwickshire and now has a residential qualification.)

Surrey v. Essex.

At the Oval, the match between Surrey and Essex was left drawn, no decision being reached on the first innings. Scores:—

Surrey (1st) 306 runs. Ducat made 121.

Essex (1st) 202 runs for 7

wickets. Cutthorpe made 52 and

Freeman (J.) 61.

Kent v. Somerset.

At Tonbridge, Kent lost first

innings to Somerset, in an uncompleted match. Scores:—

Kent (1st) 55 runs. J. C.

White took 4 wickets for 14 runs.

Somerset (1st) 119 runs. Wright took 4 for 24 and Hardinge 3 for 3.

Kent (2nd) 62 runs for 4

wickets.

Gloucester v. Glamorgan.

At Cheltenham, Gloucestershire

lost to Glamorgan by four wickets.

Scores:—

Gloucester (1st) 133 runs. Dux-

ton made 77. Ryan took 7

for 40.

Glamorgan (1st) 149 runs. T.

Arnott made 63. Parker took 6

for 55.

Gloucester (2nd) 134 runs.

Ryan took 5 for 50.

Glamorgan (2nd) 120 runs for

6 wickets. Parker took 4 for 67.

Hants v. Northants.

At Southampton, Hampshire

beat Northamptonshire by 157

runs. Scores:—

Hants (1st) 169 runs.

Northants (1st) 68 runs.

Newman took 4 for 38.

Hants (2nd) 149 runs for 5

wickets, declared.

Northants (2nd) 93 runs.

Abandoned.

Yorkshire v. Notts, at Leeds.

Not a ball bowled, rain.

Derby v. Leicester, at Chesterfield.

Not a ball bowled, rain.

Lancashire v. Cambridge Uni-

versity. Lancashire scored 91

runs for 2 wickets. No play on

two days, on account of rain.

\* \* \*

The county championship table

(excluding the match Derby v.

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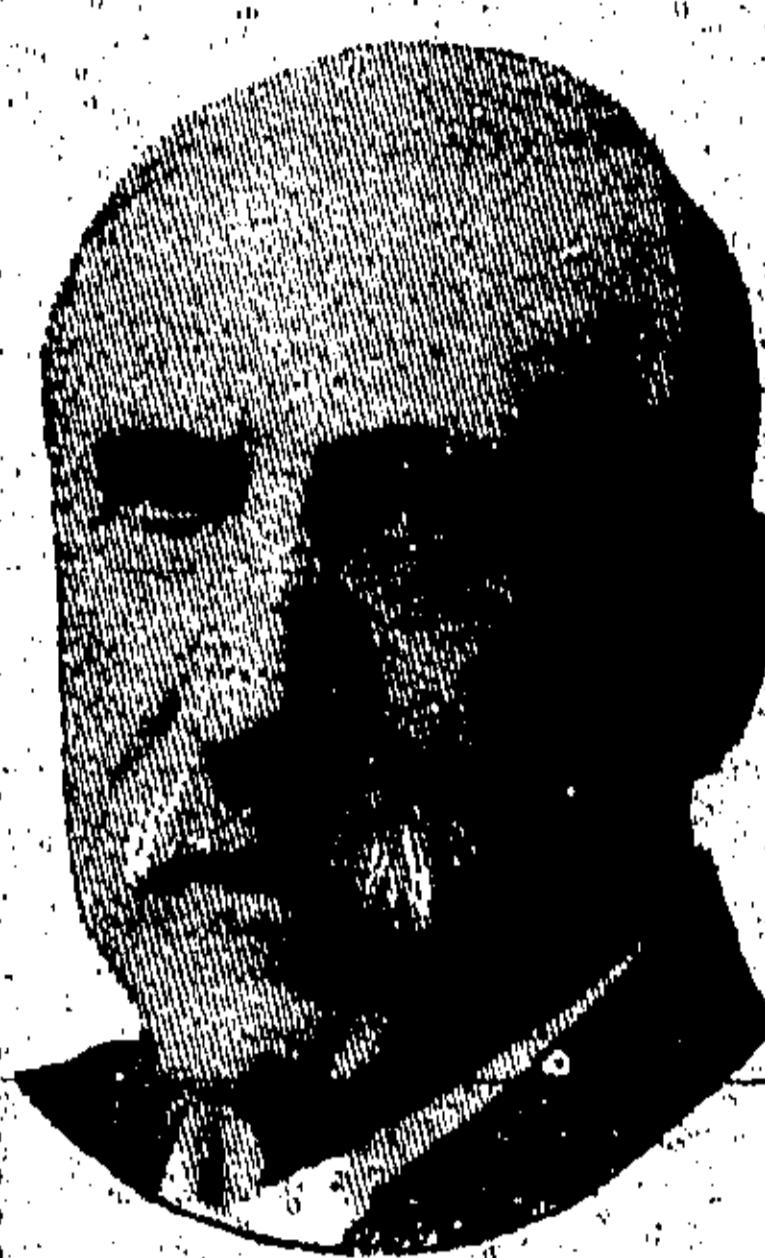
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# People and Events in the News of the World



Two national guardsmen are shown examining the bullet-ridden doorway of the Masonic Temple at Herrin, Illinois, where three Klansmen and three anti-Kluxers were shot to death in a riot in "Bloody Williamson County."



Col. George H. Ham, well known Canadian journalist and formerly publicity agent for the Canadian Pacific Railway, died in Montreal on April 15. Known as the confidante of emperors and kings, Col. Ham was most popular with newspaper men on the continent.



The bullet fired by the Hon. Violet Gibson, which punctured his nose, failed to keep Mussolini from carrying out his duties. He is shown with his nose bandaged, stepping on the launch which carried him to the battleship "Conte di Cavour" for his trip to Tripoli.



Sir John Pickford, Chief Scout Commissioner and Commissioner for Overseas Scouts and Migration, advocates assisted passages to British boys over 17 years of age in order to increase the flow of immigration to Canada.



An attempt to arouse national sentiment in their favour by sending women and children pickets to parades in front of White House was frustrated when the Police ordered the marchers from the street.

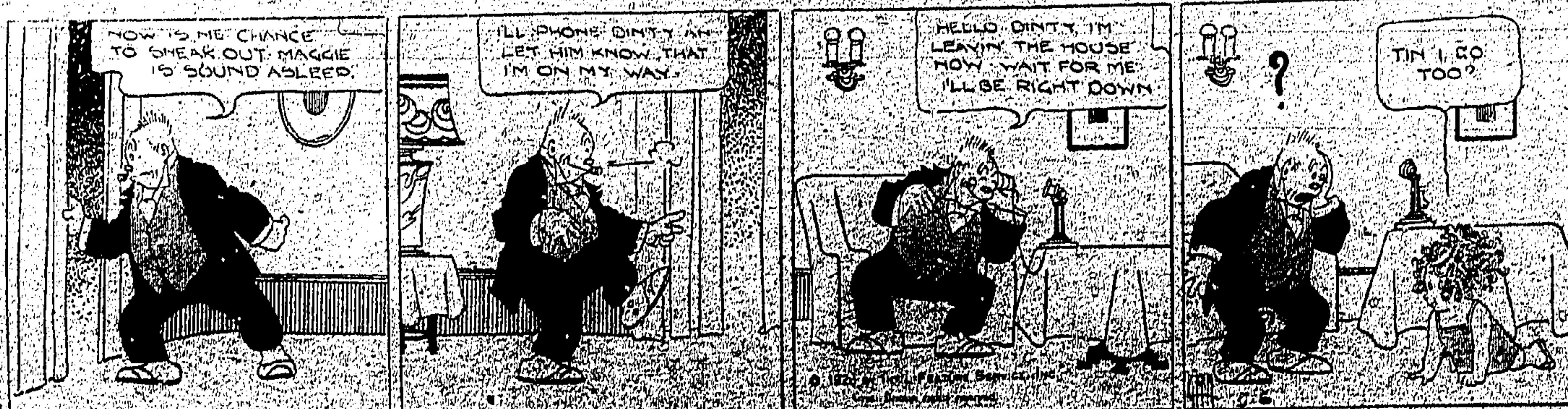


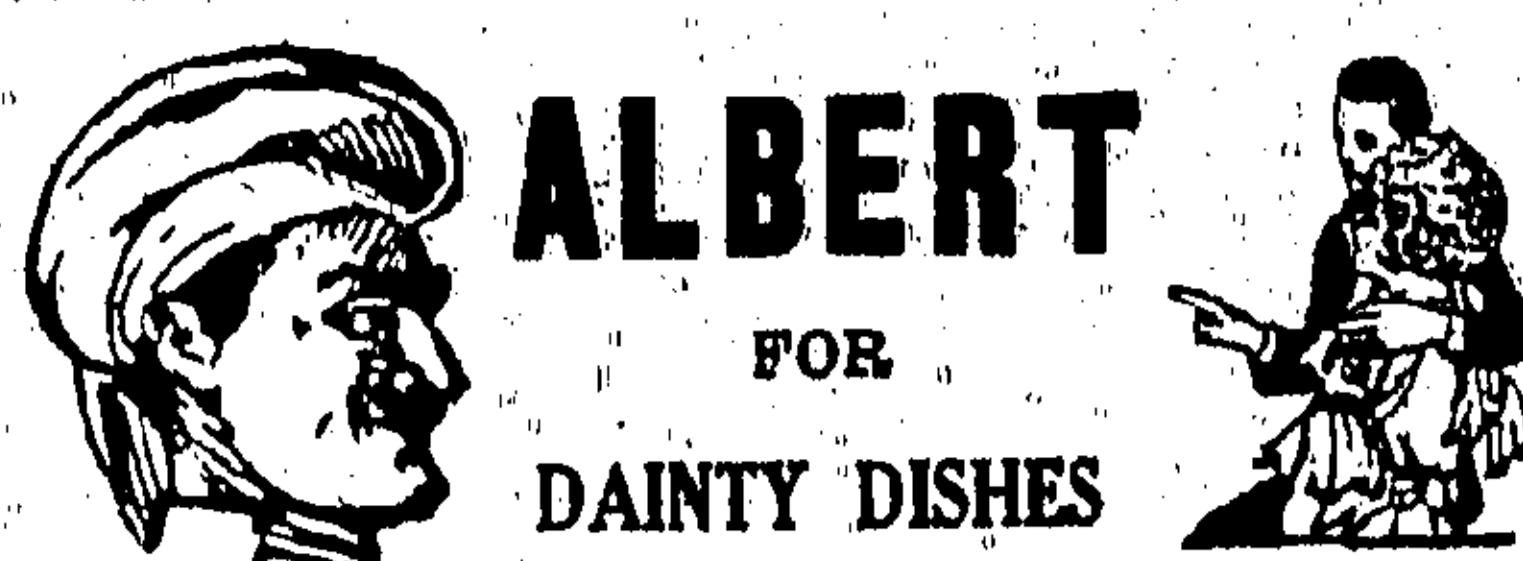
Republican John Philip Hill, of Maryland, a leading "wet" told the Senate Prohibition Committee that Congress was empowered to permit wine with 11.88 per cent. alcoholic content. Republican Mary T. Norton, of New Jersey, declares that the drug habit has increased under Prohibition. Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, stated that "corruptionists" had aided in unseating Senator Brookhart, of Iowa, and began a campaign for his re-election. General Pangalos, the now President of the Greek Republic.



The Smith garage, where hostilities started in Herrin, Illinois, resulting in the death of six men. Machine guns, rifles, shot-guns, and pistols were used in a battle between a group of barricaded Klansmen in the garage and their attackers in the street. All the fatalities occurred later in a street fight.

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She. —Quite, so! — and he also has a new menu comprising fifty new dishes which you can enjoy any time from 10.30 a.m. to Midnight.

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## ERUPTION IN HOKKAIDO.

## WHOLE SIDE OF MOUNTAIN BLOWN OUT.

[BY ALFRED PIERES.]

Hakodate, Hokkaido, May 23.—After having been delayed several hours on route due to the railway tracks being covered in many places with mud, ashes and lava from two to three feet deep, I managed, by occasionally walking and occasionally riding a country horse, to get from Tokyo to the affected area and very near the peaks that were responsible for so much of the recent destruction.

Mount Tokachi stands just about in the centre of Hokkaido, the northernmost of the larger islands constituting the Japanese archipelago. It is slightly over 3,500 feet in height, but is almost perpetually snow-capped owing to the northerly latitude in which it is situated. The region at its foot is very sparsely populated and among the impressions carried away was that the land here would make excellent pasture, and would, in time to come, repay the enterprising pioneer a hundred-fold.

## A Fatal Passage.

The real death-dealer was Mount Tokachi, but the crater of this peak extends to Mount Iwo, a hollow, sulphurous shoulder which is connected with Mount Tokachi by a subterranean passage-way. When the crater of Mount Tokachi erupted and the explosion's lurid mass burst forth, throwing lava over the mountain's neck in wide profusion, the pent-up fury of Mount Tokachi also rushed through this subterranean passage to Mount Iwo—so geologists here believe—and caused the cavernous jaws of this peak to fling forth smoke and ashes too.

The eruption started about noon and kept on till shortly before nightfall. Lava, mud and boiling water, as they hissed and spluttered down the rocky sides of the mountain, joined the rumbling of the volcanoes in sounding a dread tocsin and then proceeded to devour dwellings, to tear roof against neighbour roof and to spread terror and devastation.

The floods subsided almost as quickly as they came, simply disappeared by spreading over the country side, but the valley is filled with a thick gelatinous, slippery coating of mud, ashes and lava with, here and there, the wreckage of furniture and the remains of once smiling homesteads.

Three Violent Explosions. The Headman of the principal village, who is amongst those saved, told me that there were three violent explosions. Almost immediately after the first, a stream of lava poured down the mountain completely damming the stream at the foot of the peaks and flooding the country-side. The second explosion occasioned a tremendous increase in the flow of lava, while the third blew off the left flank

of Mount Tokachi. The three explosions followed one another in quick succession.

Almost immediately a torrent of muddy water, about 20 feet high, raced down the hill slopes like a tidal wave and swept past the villages in about ten minutes. It was opaque and dense, thickly congealed with mud, ashes and lava and, like a tremendous battering ram, shivered a bridge to pieces and then engulfed the lowlands below.

Other witnesses gave graphic pictures of the volcanoes at the height of their wrath. Masses of murky smoke suddenly shot up in the midst of which glowered hungry tongues of yellow fire. Sky and earth, they said, alternately reddened and were wrapped in a background of dark gray smoke. Suddenly a volume of flame darted up to the heavens, followed by a tremendous detonation. This was the third explosion when the left flank of the mountain was riven and blown sky high. Thick smoke issued from the new fissure, dotted with sparks, which, occasionally, as the wind blew, rained tiny drops of fire on the countryside.

## Terror of Inhabitants.

The terror of the inhabitants was indescribable. Children shrieked, women wailed, men cursed—high above all this, the steady roar of the death torrent could be heard as it rushed down unchecked and demolished the little settlement. Several of the inhabitants were trapped in their houses—and these proved to be their sepulchres. For some time, all that reached the ear, according to the refugees, was the chanting wail of women and the swish and whirl of the onrushing avalanche of water.

Relief was promptly sent by the central authorities in Tokyo and by the Hokkaido prefectural government. Red Cross hospitals have now been established on the outskirts of the ravished region.

Trains are yet unable to go very near the stricken area owing to the mud and lava which, in some places, is several feet thick. The relief corps, consequently, have been operating with the train as a base providing what service is possible to those within reach. Coolies are now at work, clearing the tracks and making it possible for the train service to be soon resumed.

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## PINKETTES KEEP YOU WELL.

## RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

NEW TELEPHONE SYSTEM  
IN CEYLON.

An improved system of train control was to have been brought into operation, in Colombo last Sunday. The more efficient control which will be established by the new telephone system will make for the better running of trains. To a large extent control will be centralised in the hands of the Controllers at Maradana, who will be in constant touch with the various stations on the new telephone circuits. Having the latest information as to the movements of passenger and goods trains before him, the Chief Controller will be in a position to give orders with regard to the running of the trains. The trains, of course, will be run to the time-table, but if delays occur in the case of a particular train the Chief Controller will be better able to issue altered instructions than the Stationmaster on the spot. The Controller, of course, will not take any action when the train service is keeping to time, but when delay occurs to a particular train and the time-table is upset his services are required. It is obvious that his instructions will be less liable to error than those of the local Stationmaster, who at present has to use his own initiative in altering the running of trains, and has not always sufficient information to enable him to make the best decision.

CHARGES AGAINST DUTCH  
SAILORS.

Calcutta, May 11.—Four Dutch seamen were taken into custody last night on charges of attempted murder and causing hurt. It is alleged that the men returned from the city in a taxi to Kidderpore Docks at midnight. A dispute arose with the taxi drivers on the question of fare, and a large number of coolies assembled on the scene.

The sailors, apparently apprehending trouble, made a run for their ship, and, while doing so, pelted the crowd with bricks and pieces of manganese ore, and badly injured one of the coolies.

The seamen were pursued as far as their steamer, and, it is stated, some shots were fired from the ship, resulting in a coolie being shot through the thigh and another in the right ankle.

The four men were taken into custody, but, on their being searched, no weapons were found.

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